

DRIVE FOR VICTORY IN BRITISH STRIKE

THE PACE SET BY DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRY IN SOVIET UNION NEVER REACHED IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

By JOHN PEPPER
Special to The Daily Worker

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 29.—"The Soviet Union is entering upon a new stage of development with the beginning of the new economic year," said Alexei Rykov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, in beginning his report to the third day's session of conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union is beginning to reconstruct its economy on the basis of a higher technique. While the national economy as a whole has reached the pre-war level, the restoration of industry and agriculture was effected under quite new social conditions from those of the pre-war period."

Summarizing the outstanding characteristics of the new Soviet economy, Rykov pointed out that: First, the restoration of industry went on (Continued on page 2)

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE depths to which official trade unionism has sunk in the state of Illinois is amply demonstrated by the support given to Frank L. Smith, republican bootlegger, by the State Federation of Labor politicians and their understrappers throughout Illinois. It was expected that Smith's connection with the open-shopper insull would at least have the effect of keeping those political harpies silent. But no! I have in front of me a copy of the Vermillion County Star, edited by a former socialist and more recently a prominent member of the farmer-labor party of Illinois, now defunct, which is in fact a special issue to boost Smith.

THE only good feature of the issue is the exposure of George E. Brennan, the democratic tool of capitalism. Everything said about Brennan, as far as his anti-labor record is concerned, is true. But why jump from the frying pan into fire? If preference for Smith were due to a naive belief that he is a better man than Brennan, one could keep quite cool about the matter, even tho it would be hard to take such a foolish position calmly. But the pity of it is that those labor leaders who are supporting either Brennan or Smith are doing so for ulterior motives. They are common rascals who are selling their influence among the workers for a consideration of some sort, whether it be hard cash or jobs for themselves or their relatives.

IN England there is possibly not half a dozen labor leaders who would dare endorse a capitalist candidate. Not that the dominant leaders of the British labor movement are any better morally than our Walkers, Greens and Lewises. J. H. Thomas would gladly permit his body to be used by the king to clean the royal shoes on, and Mrs. Ethel Snowden, the socialist lady, would be willing to perform an equally servile task for the queen. J. R. MacDonald, while premier, laid the keels for five cruisers and allowed British planes to bomb Indian villages, for king and imperialism.

THO our English labor leaders use the lingo of socialism they are no more in favor of the overthrow of capitalism than William Green or Frank Farrington, who uphold capitalism with eloquence and enthusiasm. Then why is J. H. Thomas, privy councillor to King George, a member of the labor party, and why is William Green, the small-town Baptist, a democrat? For the very good reason that capitalism in England is on the decline, while here it is still on the up-grade. The British labor leaders find it to their personal advantage to follow the masses, enriching them- (Continued on page 4)

SACCO-VANZETTI ATTORNEYS FILE BILL OF EXCEPTIONS FOR NEW TRIAL

By S. D. LEVINE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Attorneys William G. Thompson and Herbert Behrmann, counsel for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, filed a bill of exceptions in the Norfolk county superior court at Dedham today, appealing from the decision of Judge Thayer of the superior court who denied their defendants a new trial. The documents made a volume a half a foot thick and contained a list of more than 60 affidavits as well as evidence and arguments presented six weeks ago at a hearing for a new trial for the two convicted men.

A protest meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party will be held Sunday at 4 p. m. in the Boston Common at Charles St. Mail.

Lull in Herrin Gang Warfare as one Leader Visits Sick Brother

HERRIN, Ill., Oct. 29.—With one leader shot for vengeance and the other, removed from the immediate scene of recent killings, denying responsibility for the actions of his followers, communities in this and adjoining counties today awaited the next move in Southern Illinois' gang warfare.

MILL STRIKER DEAD; SUSPECT SCAB ENEMIES

Passaic Picket's Body Found on Drawbridge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 29.—There is one striker less in the Passaic textile mill district this week than there was last. One less in the ranks of the sufferers and one more on the list of victims.

The broken body of John Elekes, an active Hungarian striker reported missing a week ago now lies in the morgue at Union City, N. J. He was found on the Pennsylvania drawbridge over the Hackensack river, near Jersey City, his body wedged into the mechanism of the bridge. According to the autopsy, Elekes was struck by a train probably while still alive. It is the opinion of the police and others who saw the place where the body was found, that he was taken to the railroad track to be hit. Whether or not he was unconscious before he was hit is not known.

Active Striker.
Elekes was an active striker and had numerous enemies among the strikebreakers in the nearby mills. Some time ago he was arrested on the complaint of one of them and fined by Judge Wallace Leyden of the Second District Criminal Court, Hackensack. He was paying this fine off in weekly installments.

The striker was last seen alive Monday, Oct. 18, when he left home about four-thirty in the afternoon to visit his friend, Alexander Sipos, 31 Dewey Street, Garfield. The two men were friends for more than twenty years. Sipos watched Elekes from the front porch, as he started up the street toward his home. From the time he left Sipos' home about eight o'clock Monday evening, until his dead body was found the following Saturday afternoon, what happened to Elekes is a mystery.

N. Y. UNIONS PLAN SECOND CONFERENCE

To Extend More Aid to Cloakmakers' Strike

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 29.—For leveling a gun at strike pickets in some of its plants in Long Branch, New Jersey, A. Sandling and Horn, non-union cloak manufacturers, was arrested and held on \$1000 bail on charges of assault. With him, according to information received by the Cloak Makers' Joint Board, 130 East 25th street, was arrested an unknown gunman who was held in \$500 bail on the same charges. The alleged gunman threatened to shoot striking cloak makers who succeeded in stopping workers at the plant, the union stated.

The emergency labor conference, representing 800,000 trade unionists of Greater New York, who are supporting the strike of 40,000 cloak makers, held a meeting of its executive committee at 3 W. 16th street, J. M. Budish, secretary of the conference proposed another city-wide conference of unions to be held to obtain additional help for the strike. The conference is expected to be held in the near future.

One hundred thousand dollars were realized for the strike fund of the cloak makers last Saturday when workers in settled shops contributed a day's pay to the fund, the union announced after tabulation of the returns.

A series of strike meetings are held daily.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS TRIES TO COMPROMISE BRITISH MINE STRIKE

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The effort of the Trade Union Congress to reopen negotiations between the miners, operators and the government for the settlement of the coal strike attracted wide attention in the press and official circles today, despite Premier Baldwin's refusal to summon a tri-party conference.

A feeling prevails in responsible circles that the efforts of the Trade Union Congress will succeed in the next few days and will lead to negotiations to end the stoppage.

Failing to get full satisfaction from Premier Baldwin, because they could not guarantee to have the complete backing of the miners, the Trade Union Congress was today in touch with the miners' executive endeavoring to extract definite proposals which can be placed before the government.

QUEEN'S FRIENDS IN WILD ORGIES AT WASHINGTON

Policeman Fined \$75 for Joining the Drunks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Wild orgies in the Roumanian Legation when Queen Marie visited there, in which pre-Volstead liquor was imbibed freely by every one, also this is the capital of a prohibition nation, were revealed at the police board trial of a patrolman today. The patrolman, Lafone Starkweather, was so drunk at the legation, it is reported, that he was in a dazed condition when picked up. He was fined \$75 after a trial. That He Could Stand It.

Police Lieutenant Michael Ready testified that he knew of the carousing at the legation and for that reason selected Starkweather, to guard the building, as he "was a sober man and could stand the temptations of the legation."

But the "temptations," in which the queen figured, were too much. Sergeant Burlingame reported, saying he saw Starkweather sitting on a box apparently in a dazed condition, after the party.

"It was a pretty wild night down there," he testified.

Government Worried.
BUCHAREST, Oct. 29.—The Roumanian government is worried over reports circulated that "family trouble" and government intervention will interfere with Queen Marie's tour. The foreign office has issued a statement denying rumors that the government is displeased with Marie's welcome and actions.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 29.—Labor leaders and war veterans of Ottawa have refused to participate in the functions arranged in the dominion capital to receive Queen Marie of Roumania.

U. S. STILL MEDDLING IN TACNA-ARICA, THO IT PROMISED TO QUIT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—An informal report on Tacna-Arica was presented to President Coolidge by General William Lassiter, who succeeded General Pershing as head of the Tacna-Arica plebiscitary commission.

"We are still hopeful of adjustment of the problem by negotiation," said Lassiter.

Altho the state department ordered the commission's work abandoned, Secretary Kellogg said he still was in conference with the representatives here of Chile and Peru.

6,000 TRADE UNIONISTS IN LABOR PARTY

Pennsylvania County to Form Organization

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Oct. 29.—(FP)—Washington county workers began the formation of a Labor Party when 200 delegates representing 6,000 organized trade unionists, mostly miners, met at Bentleyville in western Pennsylvania.

Steve Douglas of Brownsville was elected labor party secretary and all delegates, agreed, in a resolution passed, to return to their homes and their local unions advocating strongly the building up of the new party of workers. Nationalization of mines was a principal plank in the platform adopted.

Unionist Elected Chairman.
Harry Wadsworth, president Local 2399, United Mine Workers, of Daisytown, was elected chairman. In a short address he stated the purpose of the convention and why a labor party was needed in Washington County. Fred Siders, Avella coal miner candidate for president of Dist. 5, U. M. W., pointed out some of the main situations in which a labor party of workers is most needed.

Paul W. Fuller, educational director of Dist. 2, U. M. W., the main speaker, was received with a great deal of enthusiasm. He first explained workers' education and its value to workers in their fundamental problems, including political action as well as industrial organization.

Expounds Program.
He paid tribute to John Brophy, president of Dist. 2, U. M. W., and candidate for international president, by declaring him the only district president of the miners who had vision and courage to establish an educational department in his district. Fuller expounded the nationalization of mines' program in detail. He concluded with the statement that a 100% union and a labor party were essential, with nationalization, if the miners ever expected to get a decent living out of coal.

Women, Too.
Unless the women are organized in co-operation with the men, declared Fuller's assistant, Clara Johnson, the labor party would lack the necessary strength to insure ultimate victory. Miss Johnson has been organizing miners' women's auxiliaries in connection with her educational work.

Wicks Attacks Old Parties.
H. M. Wicks, Workers Party candidate for governor, spoke on the political situation in Pennsylvania, attacking the control of both republican and democratic parties by big capitalists. His assertion that U. M. W. president John L. Lewis' support of Coolidge in 1924 was "a stab in the back" for the miners was much applauded.

Two Children Buried.

ELMWOOD, Ind., Oct. 29.—Two children were burned to death and the mother and two other children received serious burns when fire destroyed the Richard Leakey home here today. The dead were: Richard Leakey, 7 months old, and Phyllis Jean Leakey, 2 years old.

Mrs. Leakey was badly burned in rescuing a 3-year-old, and Mary Margaret, four. The mother had gone to a neighbor's home for a few minutes. On her return she found the house on fire.

FEDERAL COURTS AGAIN AFFIRM AN INJUNCTION AGAINST U. M. W.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29.—The injunction granted by the federal court in the northern district of West Virginia to prevent the United Mine Workers' Union from "intimidating or interfering" with employees of the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Coal company was affirmed with a modification in the federal court of appeals here today.

MINERS' LEADER URGES WORKERS TO MAKE 25 WEEKS' FIGHT VICTORIOUS



A. J. COOK.

"Your 25 weeks' struggle must not be in vain," Arthur Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation and outstanding strike leader, said to the battling strikers. "An acceptance of surrender would mean servitude for many years to come. You are entitled to a living wage and decent conditions. Let us fight to secure them."

INJUNCTION USE IS DENOUNCED BY W. P. CANDIDATES

Labor Party Is the Only Solution

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Replying to a circular of the Emergency Labor Conference to all candidates in reference to the evil of injunctions and the necessity for enactment of an anti-injunction bill, the candidates of the Workers Party declared themselves emphatically against injunctions and pointed out that only by labor entering its own candidates and forming a Labor Party will it forge an instrument to combat the ever-increasing persecution of workers on strike.

The communication of the candidates of the Workers Party follows:

"J. M. Budish, Secretary, 'Emergency Labor Conference, 'New York City.
"Dear Comrades: In reply to your communication of October 23, asking (1) Do you or do you not favor the checking of the evil of injunctions in industrial disputes; (2) Do you or do you not favor the enactment of an anti-injunction bill by the state legislature limiting the power of the courts to issue injunctions in trade and labor disputes, permit us to reply to these questions:

Favor Abolition.
"1. We regard the injunction evil as a menace to the existence of union (Continued on page 4.)

Another Herrin Death.
HERRIN, Ill., Oct. 29.—Another victim of Williamson county's gang feud, William B. "Higspeckets" McQuay, 24, was found riddled with machine-gun bullets about three miles east of here on the Johnston City road.

BRITISH MINERS PREPARED FOR A FINISH FIGHT

Executive Moves Into Strike Area

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Oct. 29.—The striking British miners WILL win!

This statement is not based on outside opinion but on the expressed determination of the rank and file who have refused all overtures and turned down all advice that counselled surrender.

The entire executive of the miners' union has moved into Nottinghamshire, the weakest spot in the organization, in order to be, as A. J. Cook puts it, "at the seat of war."

The government is pouring police into the mining areas and troops are waiting for orders to entrain for the strike fields.

In the following remarkable interview to a representative of THE DAILY WORKER, A. J. Cook, fighting secretary of the miners, gave out the plans of the miners' general staff to carry on the struggle:

"The Miners' Executive, faced with the decision of the districts, which confirmed the resolutions passed at the conference on May 7 and 8, have set to work in real earnest to carry out these decisions," said A. J. Cook.

"Arrangements are being made to meet the unions of the safety men, outside the Federation, to discuss what action we can take with regard to the withdrawal of their men.

"It has been decided that the executive should form itself into a central general staff, or a council of war."

"It has been further decided that it should utilize the services of all the miners' M. P.'s and the miners' leaders in the coalfields, and of all those who are willing to help in this campaign to secure right adherence to the Federation policy, and to secure the withdrawal of all the men who have resumed work."

Stop Outcropping.
"They should secure the ceasing and production of outcrop coal; and to form once again a 100 per cent fighting army for the terms and conditions existing before the lockout."

"Realizing that Nottingham is one of the blackest areas, the whole executive will meet there to do its business, and to arrange its campaign right at the seat of war, to use a military phrase, to be ever-present in the firing line. The executive will meet there on Tuesday.

Miners Not Beaten.

"This is to be an intensified, centralized campaign to win victory. The employers have now recognized that the miners are not beaten, and the general public, who are being exploited by paying high prices for coal, will see clearly the necessity for pressing the government to recognize the justice of our claims, and demand that the government secure an equitable settlement or resign."

Praised Russian Workers.
Referring to the return of the miners' delegation from Russia on the previous day, Cook said that all of them, including his wife, were loud in the praises of the Russian workers, and were expressing their disgust at the decisions of the labor party conference, and the refusal of the political and trade union leaders to recommend the workers to have a levy for the miners.

"As my wife said to me," went on Cook, "Mr. Robert Williams has got his just deserts by being defeated in the election for the labor executive."

"The action of Mr. Frank Hodges and his confederates on the International," continued Cook, "in refusing to allow the Russians to join has compelled us to consider the question of immediately forming an Anglo-Russian Miners' Committee. We must cement our friendship in a tangible form so that we can co-operate in the future to carry out the objects we have in view."

"We expect our comrades, the railwaymen and dockers, to refuse to blackleg by handling foreign coal."

DETROIT WORKERS

All DAILY WORKER agents of the party units of District No. 7 are called to attend a meeting, Monday, Nov. 1, 8 p. m., at 1967 Grand River, Detroit. Very important plans for the advancement of THE DAILY WORKER will be discussed. Do not fail to be present.—DAILY WORKER City Agent, S. V.

Nov. 5, 1855 EUGENE VICTOR DEBS Oct. 20, 1926

Memorial Meeting—Chicago

Temple Hall—Marshfield & Van Buren
TONITE—SATURDAY, OCT. 30.—8:15 p. m.

with
JAMES P. CANNON — RALPH CHAPLIN — CARL
HAESSLER — HYMAN SCHNEID
C. E. RUTHENBERG

ADMISSION FREE Auspices: Int'l. Labor Defense

Memorial Meeting—Detroit

ARMORY—Brush & Larned Sts.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31—at 8 p. m.

with
FRANK MARTEL — JAMES P. CANNON
DENNIS BATT and MAURICE SUGAR

AUSPICES—INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Other Memorial Meetings

BOSTON—Nov. 4. — 8 p. m. — Tremont Temple,
Corimer Hall, with J. P. Cannon and others.

BUFFALO—Nov. 5. — J. P. Cannon and others.

PHILADELPHIA—Nov. 7. — J. P. Cannon and others.

CAPTURED TRUNK SHOWS AIMEE'S TALE IS BUNK

Evangelist's Hair Is Now on the Air

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—The sensational Aimee Semple McPherson case was blown wide open again today.

On the very day her attorneys rested her case, after the preliminary hearing of the evangelist, her mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, and Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Sieft, all charged with conspiracy to manufacture false evidence, had dragged thru five weeks, the state exploded a bombshell by announcing that Kenneth G. A. Ormiston's trunk had been discovered in New York and that it was expected to arrive at the district attorney's office at any time.

Ormiston, former radio operator at Angelus Temple, is alleged to have been the companion of Mrs. McPherson at a cottage at Carmel, Cal. while her "four square gospel" followers thought her drowned.

Trunk Full of Clothing.

In Ormiston's trunk, according to the district attorney, is sufficient evidence to make a settlement of the case, quickly and conclusively. It is crammed with women's wearing apparel, dainty frocks, expensive shoes, imported lingerie, silk stockings—and a silk "evangelist's" robe.

Practically every article in the trunk was purchased in Los Angeles.

Rader's Nose Rag.

Only one article of masculine use was found in the trunk. This was a large silk handkerchief, on which is engraved the name of Paul Rader, an evangelist. Rev. Rader, it is recalled, occupied the pulpit at Angelus Temple while Mrs. McPherson made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land a year ago.

The trunk also contained a lace boudoir cap. In this cap was a single strand of hair—a hair of decidedly reddish hue.

This single strand of hair was sent to District Attorney Keyes from New York by air mail. That single strand of hair, according to Keyes, is going to have an important bearing on the outcome of the case.

Phila. Carpenters to Follow up \$1,000 for I. L. G. with More Aid

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Carpenters' Local No. 1073 voted \$1,000 for the cloak workers of New York who are now out on strike. In addition a collection was taken at the same meeting which amounted to over \$100.

A resolution was passed unanimously to stake the cloak workers as long as the battle between them and the bosses rages. Many of the carpenters are out of work, but they pledged themselves to help nevertheless, as they deem it very important that the cloak makers should win.

Honduras Prisoners Revolt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Three men were killed and several wounded during a revolt of prisoners yesterday in the penitentiary at Ceiba, Honduras, the state department was advised today.

RELIEF FROM UNITED STATES HELPS BRITISH MINERS WAGE BRAVE FIGHT



British miners' soup kitchen maintained by funds collected from American workers by the International Workers' Aid. Keep soup kitchens going by sending your contributions to I. W. A., 1553 W. Madison St., Chicago.

By JACK BRADON.

IT is now nearly seven months since the British miners left the mines in their effort to spike the ambitions of British capitalism to reconstruct its economy at the immediate expense of the miners and ultimate cost of Britain's entire working class.

The struggle of the miners against a cut in wages, which were already extremely meager, actually bordering on pauperism, is a most strenuous and testing one, and is marked by great heroism and privation, not only of the miners, but of their women and children as well.

Whole System Questioned.

Interlocked with the problem of wages and hours of the miners is the question of British economy in its entirety. Having lost its world economic dominance and political prestige to Wall Street, as a result of the world carnage and its subsequent developments, British capitalism is seeking a way out of its desperate plight of chronic unemployment, colonial pressure, general instability and inability to compete on the world market even with its most plentiful commodity, coal.

It cannot, as a way out of these difficulties, further the exploitation of its colonies or the industrially backward nations, by obtaining from them cheap raw material and labor, and in turn charge them high rates for the finished product. For in those colonies and so-called backward nations, where Britain formerly held economic sway, industry progressed—it moved forward, and in turn must obtain raw material, labor and a market for its finished product. It is this economic force that is at the bottom of national movements such as in China, India, Morocco, etc., making it highly difficult for Britain to make those colonies and backward nations carry the burden of making her a thriving instead of a decaying capitalist country.

War is Too Risky.

To continue her former grip upon the colonies and backward nations, to say nothing of tightening this grip, an extensive and costly war must be carried on against the peoples of these territories. And Britain cannot afford, nor risk such wars, because of her inner instability and "in-

dependability" of her working class. For these very same reasons, she cannot chance a war against a large power even tho the conquest of which may mean a new lease on life for British capitalism, or at least may temporarily save it from its present speedy and unmistakable deterioration.

Saw Labor Opportunity.

MINDFUL of those difficulties surrounding her without, Britain has set out to stabilize herself on the basis of lower wages and longer hours of her own working class. She reasons that cheapened labor would produce commodities at a cost low enough as to allow under selling other nations on the world market, and thus recapture her former influence. And, again, the British lion would roar as of old. But to bring this about the trade union movement had to be shattered. Such an undertaking is proving infinitely more difficult than the British bourgeoisie supposed. While it correctly appraised the dependability of the officials of the labor movement, feeling that this element could be counted upon in an emergency, it utterly underrated the aggressiveness and consciousness of a provoked rank and file, who could force a general strike, contrary to the wishes of its official leaders. It appears that the British bourgeoisie did not anticipate the general strike. Even the labor leaders, both within and without the T. U. C., who are supposed to know the temper of the rank and file, did not suspect that the general strike would occur. I am persuaded to credit this point of view on the ground that, had those labor leaders who were opposed to the general strike sensed the probability of it, they would have actively engaged in a campaign beforehand to prevent the occurrence of a situation that was most distasteful to them.

(To be continued.)

ITALIANS IN U. S. TURNING ANTI-MUSSOLINI

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Italians living in the United States that had previously supported the fascist regime or remained neutral are now going over to the opposition as a result of their conviction that Mussolini intends to fasten a permanent dictatorship on Italy with himself as uncrowned monarch.

This is the declaration of Luigi Criscuolo, an Italian leader of New York, in a statement calling attention to the growth of pro-fascist organizations among Italian people in America. Instead of restoring Italy to the Italian people, says Criscuolo, "we find Mussolini and fascism firmly entrenched, with no evidence of any desire or plan to relinquish any powers, to the king, to parliament or to the people. Mussolini is the supreme lord of all Italy and no greater despot has ever existed in Italian history."

Many former admirers of Mussolini, carried away by the glamour of his movements, are now seeing that he has destroyed whatever liberties the Italian people had already enjoyed in the interests of his capital.

Ambassador's Home Burns. FAIRMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 29.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the home of Albert H. Washburn, ambassador to Austria, today, causing damage estimated at \$200,000.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT. 8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins. 8:30—The Brewster Concert Trio: Little Joe Warner; Hickey & Johnson, Hawaiian; Ann Post, Vivian Lawrence, Oscar Heather.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31. 4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long. 7:45—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

CHICAGO LABOR TO HONOR DEBS AT MEET TONITE

Workers Will Pledge "Carrying On"

Eugene V. Debs, the great American rebel and labor leader, will be honored tonight by the workers of Chicago in mass meeting at Temple Hall, Marshallfield and Van Buren. Chicago labor will gather not only to mourn the loss of the old warrior but to pledge themselves to carry on. The meeting is being held under the auspices of International Labor Defense.

James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, upon the national committee of which Debs served since its inception, is one of the speakers. Debs was a ready and enthusiastic supporter of the work of I. L. D. Himself a former class war prisoner, the heart of Debs was constantly with the cause of united working class defense. The last public document of Debs was his appeal to American labor for Sacco and Vanzetti which was spread broadcast.



This picture of Eugene V. Debs was taken at the Ralph Chaplin home near Chicago while Chaplin was still in prison and about a year after Debs had been released. The baby Debs is holding is Eric Haessler, son of another wartime political prisoner. Chaplin and Haessler speak at the meeting tonight.

throughout the country by International Labor Defense.

I. W. W. Pict Talks.

Ralph Chaplin, another speaker, is the famous I. W. W. poet, and was one of Gene Debs' good friends. Chaplin was prosecuted in the Chicago I. W. W. cases and served his term in Leavenworth penitentiary with scores of others.

Carl Haessler, who will also talk, was a militant objector to the imperialist war and served his term in Leavenworth for it. He was one of the leaders of the famous Leavenworth penitentiary strike, in which the prisoners presented a united front to the prison officials and won their demands for better conditions in the "pen."

Hyman Schneid, general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a member of organized labor for many years, will also speak.

Work to Be Related.

Workers are urged to attend this meeting in numbers to pay a solemn tribute to a great working class fighter and leader. The story of Debs' activities in the American labor movement, his leadership of the Pullman strike, the organization of the American Railway Union, his aid in founding the Industrial Workers of the World, the Social Democratic Party of America, his fight for progress and militancy in the labor movement and his severe and uncompromising castigation of misleaders and fakirs, his famous Canton speech and the last years of his life—these incidents and milestones in Debs' life and work will be related by the speakers. Admission to the meeting is free.

Seventeen Years a B. A. Gets Elected as General Sec'y-Treas.

Gus Soderberg of Chicago, has been elected to the office of general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union for the ensuing two years.

He takes office January 1. Soderberg has been business agent of Local No. 5 in Chicago for 17 years.

Get Huge Still.

FEDERAL prohibition agents today seized the largest still ever found in New Jersey—a plant valued at half a million dollars and so large they said it would have to be dismantled because it was too huge to be dismantled.

Labor in Europe Speaks Up in Fight for Lives of Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

LABOR in Europe is speaking up in the fight for the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Laurence Todd writes for the Federated Press from Washington that the "state department officials are visibly worried at the storm of protest" which has greeted "the refusal of Judge Thayer of Massachusetts to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti."

The workers of the United States must join in this effort, so that not only the state department, nor the White House alone, but the whole capitalist dictatorship in this country will become seriously worried.

The realization that European workers are bearing the brunt of the fight for the class war prisoners in this country, should spur American workers to increased activity.

Another Federated Press correspondent, this time in Boston, declares that public opinion "seems to be shifting somewhat from its hostile attitude toward Sacco and Vanzetti toward the position that there must be something in these workers' claims of innocence after all."

This is an inevitable result of Judge Thayer's course handling of the case, his light disposal of the confessions of the two ex-agents of the department of justice, his slighting references to defense counsel, his zealousness in seeking to belittle the testimony of Celestino Madeiros, and especially his reference to "the verdict of a jury approved by the supreme court of this commonwealth." In fact, the supreme court never proved the guilty verdict against Sacco and Vanzetti. All that the supreme court did, in its own words, was to "examine carefully all the exceptions in so far as argued, and finding no error the verdicts are to stand." The high court merely went thru the technical procedure of the trial. It had nothing to do with the question of whether the testimony presented justified the verdict. That is all that it can do when the present appeal from the decision of Judge Thayer denying the new trial demanded comes before it.

If some capitalists were on trial, of course, the court would quickly find an endless procession of errors on which to free him. But it is different when a worker faces the court. Then the judges of the high court blink themselves blind ignoring the fraudulent manner in which labor is declared guilty before the bar of the lower capitalist tribunals.

Soviet Union Sets Fast Pace in Development of Its Industries

(Continued from page 1.)

ralled with the realization of the electrification plan. The electro-technical industry is now on twice as high a level as in pre-war times. Moreover, industry pursued the course of adaptation to the peasantry. The restoration of the rural economy proceeded on the basis of the new land property relations. The new agricultural tax was followed by a co-operative movement that penetrated into the villages and by the birth of agricultural communes. The complete restoration would have been impossible without an enormous internal accumulation which was used to create a comparatively large floating capital. Industry is now actually yielding five hundred million rubles profits not including the amortization fund.

Industrialization. The further development of the country's economy, he continued, will proceed on the slogan of industrialization. The industrial plan provided for eighteen per cent growth in the current year and twelve per cent next year. In spite of the defeatist affirmations of the opposition such an enormous pace has never been reached by any capitalist country whose yearly growth in industry reaches from one-fifteenth to four per cent.

In the current year one thousand million rubles will be invested for fundamentally towards machine building, fuel, electrification, transport.

Coal Production.

Rykov pointed out particularly the progress in the Don Basin where for the last two years the coal output has increased by seventeen million tons as well as in the progress of electrification. New electrical stations are starting work this year.

The most important tasks in respect to industrial adjustment are the necessity to carry out fully the economy regime and the modification of the system of administration of the industrial organizations. Between industry and the rural economy there must exist close harmony as expressed in the party's agricultural policy. The opposition is presenting the situation in the rural districts in a wrong light.

America's dollar diplomats in Europe think they can foot the workers on the other side of the Atlantic. Thus Councilor Poole, of Wall Street's embassy at Berlin, told a visiting delegation of Communist members of the German reichstag that "there was no danger of immediate execution of the two men, citing the possibility that they may be pardoned. Reports to the contrary he said were 'incorrect'."

What a fraud? What a typical bluff of American dollar diplomacy! Practiced on the self-satisfied officialdom of American labor, such tactics usually get satisfactory results. But Poole showed he does not understand European labor. Probably his eyes were opened a little when he read in the next issue of the Rote Fahne (Red Flag), official organ of the German Communist Party, that it considered "the American councilor's assurances were mere bluff" and urged the German workers to renew their protests against the scheduled executions. Labor in Germany that struggled valiantly for a Soviet republic, that saw its martyrs go to death by the thousands, that saw other tens of thousands imprisoned on the slightest pretext, understands fully every characteristic of the capitalist beast with which it has to deal. It is well trained against the pitfalls that capitalist rule continually prepares for it. The same may be said, perhaps in slightly lesser degree, of the workers of every other west-European capitalist country.

The same must also be said of the workers of the United States. The Sacco-Vanzetti case should teach American labor its much needed lesson, that there are classes within the social system under which we all live, that there is a continuous war going on between these classes, that the capitalist class seeks with every weapon at its disposal to maintain its supremacy, while the working class struggles for the power that will enable it to achieve its emancipation.

Sacco and Vanzetti will be the victims of this class war if American labor does not use its class power to shield them. European labor, thru its ceaseless fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, should inspire the workers in the United States to enlist in ever greater and irresistible masses in this war against their historic enemy, that must be crowned with labor's triumph over this nation's ruthless ruling class.

Instead of a dissolution of the middle layer we have in the country a rise in the general welfare of all groups of peasants including the consolidation of middle peasant masses. The percentage of peasant economy without sowing has fallen from 6.9% in 1922 to 4.2% in 1925. Farming economies up to two dessiatins constituted 46% in 1922 while in 1925-26 they constituted 33%. Over the same period economies over ten dessiatins have increased from 1.2% to 3.3%. Well-to-do and employing peasants constitute 15% of all peasant farms and pay 47% of the whole agricultural tax, while from 25% to 30% of the peasant economies are altogether exempted from the tax.

Data Belies Private Capital Legend.

The legend of the opposition about private capital is belied by the data showing the part played by private capital in commerce: 1923-24, the gross trade in the hands of private capital amounted to 23%, in 1925-26 this percentage has fallen to 9%. A corresponding fall of from 57% (1923-24) to 38% (1925-26) has been observed in the retail trade. The part played by private capital in other parts of the national economy are at a minimum point. The policy of lowering prices must be continued. The demand of the opposition for high industrial prices means the alliance of the rich peasants with the town bourgeoisie and the disruption of the alliance of the workers and peasants, the destruction of the basis of industrialization and the defeat of the revolution.

The party will not permit a defeatist policy. Trotsky, the leader of the opposition, has forgotten that it is a good thing to be a defeatist during imperialist wars but a bad thing to be a defeatist when the proletariat is engaged in a war for the consolidation of its dictatorship.

Defeat Opposition on All Fronts.

In the course of the debate the speakers, mostly provincial workers, emphasized the correctness of these theses on Rykov's report pointing out that the party and the Soviet power have, in the work of industrial construction achieved perfect unity of the workers, a fact which is keenly felt locally where industrial construction is proceeding at a rapid pace.

The opposition suffered defeat on all fronts. Keeping silent at the conference on economic questions where

GRAFT DODGES FOOTSTEPS OF RUM SNOOPERS

Ralph W. Stone, who succeeded Major Percy Owen as prohibition administrator in Chicago, today was accused in federal court of continuing the graft of sacramental wine permits which Owen is charged with sharing and for which he and state Senator Lowell B. Mason are now on trial.

Stone's name was brought into the testimony by Irving Friedman, former wine salesman, who swore that Stone had raised the price of illegal wine permits from \$300 to \$400 and granted them when the money was forthcoming. Arguments over the admissibility as evidence of lists of spurious "congregations" to which the permits ostensibly were issued resulted in an adjournment of the trial until tomorrow, after Friedman had left the stand.

Federation of Labor Endorsing 200 Boss Aspirants for Office

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The A. F. of L. has conducted not campaign in behalf of its favorite capitalist candidates William Green announced that it has 200 "friends of labor" among them David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who opposed the anti-child labor bill which was endorsed by the federation.

If a considerable number of those endorsed win, the federation chiefs will call it credit.

In Ohio the federation pronounces Senator Willis, republican, unfavorable, while the railroad brotherhoods favor him. Willis is a member of the "Ohio gang" that fed at the public crib during the Harding regime.

Bootleggers In South Illinois Fire Each Others' Roadhouses

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Oct. 29.—Four roadhouses, all of which were generally regarded as the property of the Birger faction, were laid to waste by fire early today, two miles south of here, just over the Williamson county line.

According to persons residing near the roadhouses, a machine gun barrage preceded the burning of the buildings, which were in a group on the Johnston City-West Frankfort line.

Bandits Kill Merchants. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—Otto Zecafosse, merchant, whose store had been robbed twice previously, today shot and killed an unidentified bandit, who, with a companion, was breaking into the rear of his establishment.

In their most bitterly criticized the party, the opposition only confirm their bankruptcy.

As the economic difficulties that arose in the autumn of 1925 are being outlined, the attention at first attracted by the opposition has gradually waned. The statements of the opposition have proved to be mistaken because they failed to take into consideration the rapid development of small and big industry. In the next period the attention of the party must center on questions of economic reconstruction, the development of local industry, the "consolidation of local finance."

In characterizing the progress of industrial development of the U. S. S. R., the speakers pointed out that the development followed the line of consolidating the union of the proletariat and peasantry and stated that it will be possible to attain the tasks of industrialization only if such a union is maintained and secured.

Trenton Unions Praise. TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Labor union leaders here have enthusiastically endorsed the motion picture presentation of the big Passaic textile strike which was shown here last night in the Central Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

A capacity crowd packed the large auditorium, and hundreds had to be turned away. Wave after wave of enthusiastic applause swept the audience as the scenes of mass picketing were thrown on the screen, and when the long line of pickets appeared in gas masks and steel helmets following the gas bomb attacks by the police, the crowd of working class spectators went wild.

Cleveland Enthusiastic. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 29.—The Passaic strike picture went over big here last night at the Engineers' Auditorium, Ontario and St. Clair streets. Local unions show so much enthusiasm over it, that it is extremely probable that it will be shown again in the local theaters. A Polish organization will also have a showing on October 31.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—Richard Evans, convicted of the murder of Policeman Edward C. Flanagan in Chicago, today was denied a writ of error and supersedeas by the Supreme Court. He is under sentence to hang tomorrow.

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NAME

STREET

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STATE

BORAH TO TALK TO OWNERS ON PASSAIC STRIKE

Rumor He Will Hold Them to Pledge

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Senator Wm. B. Borah, republican of Idaho, is expected to stop in New York City on Friday to confer with owners of New Jersey textile mills concerning a settlement of the Passaic strike. It is said that while Senator Borah is for the moment favoring his time chiefly to the duties of the present election campaign, he is still very much interested in the New Jersey strike. It will be while he is on his way to campaign for Senator Moses of New Hampshire that Borah will talk to the mill owners.

Made Pledges.
It is understood that the textile manufacturers made certain pledges to the senator on condition that Albert Weisbord withdraw as a leader of the strike and allow the United Textile Workers' Union to come upon the scene. As is well known, this has been done. In some quarters here it is held that Borah, unless these pledges are made good, will carry out his threat of a senatorial investigation into the conditions surrounding the struggle of the textile workers. Borah has not ceased to be very interested in the Passaic fight and is expected, at the end of the campaign, to devote fuller attention towards effecting a settlement. There is word from New Jersey that the textile manufacturers are themselves divided into two factions on the question of terminating the dispute.

Federal Courts Have no Jurisdiction Over Radio, Is Ruling Here

The federal courts have no authority to regulate radio broadcasting or to take action to clear the air of conflicting wave lengths, Judge James H. Wilkerson indicated here today when he remanded to the state courts an injunction proceeding brought by station WGES on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction. Station WGES sought the dissolution of a temporary injunction granted against it to prevent it from interfering with the programs broadcast by station WGN. Both stations are broadcasting on the same wavelength.

Chicagoan Submits Low Bid for Dam in Illinois Waterway

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—Thomas Leroy Warner, Chicago, today submitted the apparently low bid to the state department of purchases and construction for building of the retaining wall at Joliet in the Illinois waterway. The bid, which was for \$1,892,170 includes excavation and construction work. Next lowest bidder was H. E. Culbertson Co., Cleveland, O., \$1,950,000. This is the third time bids have been received for this work by the state, the previous bids being unsatisfactory.

STIRS BRITISH EMPIRE MEET WITH GESTURE FOR AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE



J. B. M. HERTZOG

Prime Minister of South Africa who, at the meeting of the British Empire Conference, caused the home government no little uneasiness by his talk of independence for the African dominion.

OREGON SENATE CAMPAIGN UNDER REED SPOTLIGHT

Senator Orders Probe of G. O. P. Funds

(Special to The Daily Worker)
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—A slush fund investigation of the Oregon senatorial campaign was ordered today by Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, chairman of the senatorial campaign fund committee. Reed instructed Senators McNary, republican of Oregon, and King, democrat of Utah, to conduct the inquiry as soon as they complete present investigation into the Washington senatorial campaign.

Probe G. O. P. Nominee.
Senator Reed asked them to investigate specifically the campaign of Fred Steiwer, the republican nominee. "I have it on good authority," said Reed, "that Franklin K. Griffith, of the Portland Electric Power Company gave the Portland, Oregonian, \$35,000 for opposition to Senator Stanfield, who was defeated by Steiwer in the republican primary, of which \$25,000 was sent from the headquarters in Philadelphia. Only a senate inquiry can establish the fact, as no report was made of this contribution to the state."

Two Drowned in River.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—Two persons were drowned today when a Missouri river steamboat, the Elisha Woods, used in river improvement work, capsized in striking a retard near Atherton, Mo. Forest Bridges, 17, Atherton, and Ruby Ann Maude, cook, of Kansas City, were the victims. Fourteen others on the boat escaped.

N. Y. JEWELRY WORKERS CALL 700 ON STRIKE

Police Recruit Scabs in Paper Box Strike

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 29.—Forty shops involving nearly 700 workers have responded to the strike call of the Amalgamated Jewelry Novelty Workers. Negotiations began at once between Anthony Capraro, manager of the union, and the employers. Capraro announced that the following shops had petitioned the union for settlement:

Large Shops Ask Settlement.
Trifari, Kruseman and Fishel, 35 Sixth Ave., the largest shop in the trade with 150 workers, out and 50 girls who will automatically become members of the union when the contract is signed; S. Friedman, 289 W. 38th St. (50 employees); Rhinestones Novelty Manufacturing Co., 19 W. 35th St. (36 workers); Berkshires Jewelry Co., 41 W. 86th St. (18); Green Engraving and Decorating Co., 140 W. 23rd St. (30); and Grand and Douglas, 105 Fulton St. (10 employees.)

The contract which these employers will sign with the union calls for the hiring of all workers thru the union employment bureau, a 10 per cent wage increase, a 44-hour week and time and a half for overtime. The strike will be continued in the other shops until the employers sign this contract, according to Manager Capraro.

Police Recruit Scabs.

Two paper box strikers, Morris Wray and James Lorence, were arrested yesterday in the paper box district, Wooster and Orfsh streets, taken to the First Magistrate Court, White and Center streets, and fined \$5 each by Magistrate MacAndrews. These workers declare that they were brutally assaulted by the police before being arrested. Wray charges that one officer spit in his face when he was inside the Mercer street police station. They maintain that the officers who attacked and arrested them have made the great majority of similar arrests since the beginning of the box strike three weeks ago.

Florence Geller, secretary of the union, charges that she witnessed officers approaching workers on Wooster street yesterday and asking them if they wanted jobs. "In addition to riding on the paper box delivery wagons, projecting the property of the employers," Miss Geller said, "the police are evidently recruiting workers for the bosses to help break the strike."

Try to Terrorize Pickets.

Late yesterday afternoon Harry Tick, shop chairman of the Unique Paper Box Co., 109 Spring St., was arrested for attempting to get the number of an officer whom he had seen shake a girl picket for calling some scabs "strikebreakers." Tick was taken to the Mercer street police station charged with disorderly conduct, and released on \$500 bail.

The union announced last night that the Park Paper Box Co., 24 Norton St., Brooklyn, and the Cantor Paper Box Co., 801 Broadway, Manhattan, had settled with the union. This makes a total of 19 shops settled to date, involving over 200 workers.

Germans Sore at U. S. Kick at Steel Trust; Kellogg Denies Story

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The German press was greatly excited over London and Paris reports that the United States government is "amazed and irritated" over the proposed formation of a Franco-German steel combine. The reports declared that the United States department of state has warned the German ambassador, Baron von Maltzan, in sharp terms against Herr Stresemann venturing upon any European policy which displeased the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary of State Kellogg has branded as untrue reports that the United States has interposed objections, directly or indirectly, to the formation of a Franco-German steel combine. An equally forceful disclaimer came from high officials of the treasury. The German embassy also formally denied that Baron von Maltzan, or any of the embassy officials, had discussed with Kellogg the steel combine.

Ponzi Loses Battle Against Extradition

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 29.—Charles Ponzi, financial wizard, today lost his appeal to avoid extradition to Massachusetts.

The state court of criminal appeals overruled the motion made by Ponzi's attorneys and sustained Governor Miriam A. Ferguson's order for Ponzi to be extradited to Massachusetts, where Ponzi is under sentence of from seven to nine years for alleged illegal financial operations.

Aged Man Dies Under Train.
HARRISBURG, Ill., Oct. 29.—James Edward Cummins, 65, was killed at Wason, near here, at noon yesterday when struck by a Big Four train. Cummins was picking up coal along the tracks.

Schools Force Bible Worship on Children of Muskegon, Mich

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 29.—Two thousand Muskegon schoolchildren are having a "love and faith" religion stuffed into them by what is known as the "Muskegon plan" of religious education. The pupils are dismissed from the school one hour a week to attend church classes which are under the direction of a central organization.

Those in support of the system say "it is divorced completely from the school system," but they admit openly that it is an auxiliary to the schools.

The central theme of the bible teachings are, it is announced, to teach the children "obedience, faith, trust, and love for god."

AMBITIONS OF DOMINIONS IRK DOWNING STREET

Empire Opposes Their Ambassadorial Aims

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The British diplomats are nothing if not clever. They are now using all their tricks on the delegates to the imperial conference, particularly those who are chasing under the collar because of the imperial restrictions imposed on them by the so-called "mother country."

"As we pointed out yesterday, it is not wise to believe British news stories to the effect that Downing Street has Premier Hertzog of South Africa isolated from Canada and the Irish Free State representatives. As a matter of fact, the British are at least as worried about Canada as they are about South Africa. And today we learn that the intention of Canada to send a representative to Washington who would speak directly to the state department for Canada has created a very uneasy feeling in London."

British Jealousies.
This is where British trickery comes in. The foreign office circulated the report that Washington would rather deal with the imperial ambassador, speaking for all the dominions rather than with a dozen representatives. As a matter of fact, Washington has already had direct conferences with South Africa over trade matters and one of Hertzog's grievances is that the British ambassador in Washington allowed imperial displeasure over the conversations to reach the white house.

Labor Must Support Filipino Demand, Say Anti-Imperialists

"The Filipinos want their independence," reads a statement by the U. S. section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, issued from its Chicago headquarters. "American labor has nothing to gain from American imperialism. For the great masses of the American people continual domination of the Philippine islands means only new dangers, new sacrifices, new hardships. Abraham Lincoln once said: No nation that enslaves another can be itself free."

The league is joining with the Emergency Foreign Policy Association, the League for Democratic Control and the Filipino Association of Chicago in a call for a Filipino freedom conference to be held in Washington December 17-19.

D. of J. Empey Got "Honorarium" for Tip to Fertilizer Trust

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29.—Thru the U. S. district attorney in Baltimore, Amos W. W. Woodstock, it is revealed that a trusted employee of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, has received "honorariums"—in plain English bribes,—for providing information to corporations against which the department was considering anti-trust action.

The case over which the revelation took place, was the \$200,000,000 merger of seven Maryland fertilizer concerns. But the district attorney refuses to reveal any details, and it is supposed the case will be hushed up.

Voting Compulsory in Mexico City Election

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 29.—You vote in the municipal elections now coming on in Mexico City or you go to jail if you do not or cannot pay a fine. This rule was made by General Serano, governor of the federal district, who is going to enforce the law which obligates all eligible citizens to cast their votes.

Hog Cholera in Illinois.
Hog cholera is raging in more than sixty counties of the state, the Illinois Agricultural Association reported today. From 59 of these counties have come requests for serum with which to vaccinate pigs and unfilled orders for serum total 3,000.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

NEGOTIATIONS START TOWARD ENDING STRIKE

Date Factory Bosses to Meet Workers

Negotiations toward the ending of the strike of the Negro women workers against the Mafas and Company date stuffing factory, 214 West Kinzie street, are being conducted, it is announced. Conferences have been arranged by the Chicago Federation of Labor with the employers.

Monday has been set as the date when a definite settlement will be made. A committee from the strikers and a representative of the C. F. of L. is meeting with the bosses.

Picketing Ceases.
During the conferences militant activities of the women have been stopped and picketing has been stopped temporarily until an agreement is reached.

Among the demands insisted upon by the workers are recognition of the Date and Pig Workers' Union, a wage increase of one-half a cent pound over the old scale, improvement in working conditions and sanitation provisions, shorter working hours.

Under no condition will the workers back down on their demand for recognition of the union, declare strike leaders. This is their prime demand. The half cent a pound increase will increase the weekly wages from about \$14 to \$16. The company desired to decrease the wages to \$12, and the announcement of this resulted in the strike.

There are at present no sanitation provisions in the factory, the workers charge, making for much discomfort among the workers. A business and social meeting will be held by the strikers Saturday night at 8 o'clock at 3587 Indiana avenue. Friends are invited to attend. Donations for strike relief are expected.

Boston Capmakers Pass Resolution, Regretting Death of Eugene Debs

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Local No. 7 of the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union passed the following resolution on the death of Eugene V. Debs:

Whereas, Eugene V. Debs has just passed away, and
Whereas, Eugene V. Debs has been a militant leader in the struggle of the American workers against the autocratic rule of the American capitalist class, fighting courageously for the right of the workers to organize, against the use of injunctions in labor disputes, against the participation by the United States in the last World War and for the establishing of a political party that shall represent the workers of the nation, and
Whereas, as a penalty for his activity in behalf of the workers of the nation Eugene V. Debs has spent years of his life in the capitalist prisons, being released only after years of confinement which broke his health and caused his untimely death.

Resolved, That we, the capmakers of Boston, Local 7, that we express our deep sorrow at the loss of Eugene V. Debs, from the ranks of the labor movement, and
Be it Further Resolved, that we call upon all labor organizations in the city of Boston to unite and honor his memory.

Local 7 of the Upholsterers Union adopted a similar resolution.

Pullman Porters Join in Memorial to Debs

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(FP)—One of the most interested groups in holding a memorial meeting for Eugene V. Debs is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which has taken St. Lukes Hall for Thursday night. Debs, leader of the 1894 Pullman strike, had a warm place in his heart for the Negro Pullman porters and was a personal friend of their leaders. He sent messages of commendation during the last year to the Brotherhood as it grew, always hoping that it would attain more success than the great fight of Pullman car workers in which he participated.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

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SUNDAY WORKER SLOGAN CONTEST

HUNDREDS of slogans have been received to give the coming Sunday Worker a battle-cry. Slogans have come from all parts of the country and Canada. To offer greater opportunity to contestants the closing date has been postponed until December first. All slogans submitted before this date are eligible for the seven prizes totalling a hundred dollars in books. Remember the prizes: 1—A choice of fifty dollars worth of books; 2—Twenty-five dollars worth; and five dollars worth of books to each of the NEXT FIVE BEST slogans submitted. Here are some of the slogans submitted and being considered for prizes:

"A Militant Labor Weekly"—M. Weiner, Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Workers' Weekly Mirror"; "Labor's Opinion"—G. Turick, New York
"The Workers' Church"—J. B. C. Woods, New York.

"Young Proletaire at the Throttle"—R. Weinberger, Ceredo, W. Va.
"Sunday Worker For Week-Day Worker"—Allan Clark, Medicine Hat, Canada.
"Light For All Who Work"—J. Shomaker, Seattle.

"A Weekly Review of the Class Struggle"—Chas. Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Hope With a Fist in It"—J. B. Chapple, Ashland, Wis.

"The Workers' Sunday School"—B. G. Kallides, Chicago.

"The Workers' March"; "The Flame"—Dora Dow, Mendham, N. J.

"An Adviser of the Discontented"—A. Sevin, Nimrod, Mont.

"A Magazine of Proletarian Thought and Action"—Jim Waters, Chicago.

"Read The Sunday Worker While You Rest"—M. Kuzes, New York.

"The University of Thought"—B. Pomesant, New York.

"Read And Enjoy The Best While You Rest"—E. Guy, Kansas City, Mo.

"The Magazine With Everything Worth-While"—Irene Chapple, Ashland, Wis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—D. C. Stephenson's appeal from the life sentence imposed on him by the life sentence court, following his conviction on a murder charge, was in the hands of the clerk of the supreme court today.

Letters from Our Readers

Ukrainian Workers Help!

To The DAILY WORKER:
The Ukrainian Working Women's Organization in Boston recently celebrated their fourth anniversary. The fifth year has begun and we are striving to make this year even more fruitful and beneficial than these four years have been. This small branch of the Alliance of Ukrainian Workers' organizations has made a progress that is quite creditable. Our class conscious members have worked, and are still working, very energetically and wholeheartedly to aid strikers, working people's newspapers and other journals, political prisoners, and to patronize entertainments given for the benefit of the labor movement. Besides this our members take part in plays, concerts, lectures, and they study music, English, etc.
Hearing of your need for financial support we informed our audience attending and participating in our celebration of your need and then took up a collection which amounted to \$12.25. It is with great pleasure that we enclose a money order for this amount. Ukrainian Working Women's Organization. By M. Kaleska.

Pup Comes Home.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 29.—A small fox terrier dog lost by Charles Cotner, local butcher, while he was touring thru New Jersey in August 1925 romped back home today.

The Drive

For \$50,000 to
KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

October 29		MICHIGAN	
ARIZONA—		Carpenters Union 2148, Detroit	10.00
E. J. Bryan, Clifton	5.00	Finnish Fraction, W. P., Detroit	10.00
CALIFORNIA—		J. Baglioni, St. Nuch, Detroit	3.00
J. W. Blomstein, Fort Bragg	5.00	Lewis Fisher, Detroit	5.00
Emil Carlson, Fort Bragg	5.00	A. Kataros, St. Nuc. 1, Detroit	2.50
Matt Eilo, Fort Bragg	5.00	Marie Kay, St. Nuc. 1, Detroit	5.00
A. Erickson, Fort Bragg	5.00	G. Kovacs, St. Nuc. 1, Detroit	5.00
Jack Kivi, Fort Bragg	5.00	Alex Middleton, Detroit	2.00
Julius Leivo, Fort Bragg	5.00	Joseph Milla, Detroit	5.00
Arto Maki, Fort Bragg	5.00	Musa, St. Nuc. 1, Detroit	2.00
John Maki, Fort Bragg	5.00	Gus Pappas, St. Nuc. 1, Detroit	5.00
Antti Siril, Fort Bragg	5.00	Alex Uppes, St. Nuc. 1, Detroit	5.00
R. Sola, Fort Bragg	5.00	Karl Werner, St. Nuc. 1, Detroit	5.00
Christ Unger, Fort Bragg	5.00		
Amhei Claito, Reedley	5.00	NEW YORK—	
John Heinonen, Reedley	2.50	I. H. Rasmussen, Bronx	1.00
C. W. Pilgrim, San Francisco	10.00	Louis Nebrief, Brooklyn	1.00
Angelo Lachiusa, Taft	5.00	Louis Pucola, Brooklyn	1.00
ILLINOIS—		Local 56, I. L. G. W., New York	10.00
Daily Worker banquet, Dist. 8	400.00	City	5.00
Victory Puray, Chicago	1.00	S. Sugarman, Nuc. 33, Rochester	5.00
Dr. J. M. Rouf, Chicago	3.00		
M. E. B. Evanston	1.00	OHIO—	
S. Tassales, Melrose Park	2.00	Sam Janson, St. Nuc. 34, Cleveland	5.00
A. Dobraski, Roseland	1.50		

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The Progress of Dictatorship in America

The steady progress of government centralization is drawn again to our attention by the recent decision of the supreme court upholding the right of the president to remove federal appointees without "the advice and consent of the senate."

One step more has been made in making a president elected for four years a dictator without check or hindrance. Able to hire and fire at will, in an immense country such as this, with its veritable army of employees, themselves wielding tremendous power since the extension of centralized government control to almost every phase of social, industrial and political activity, the president now symbolizes the concentrated force of the strongest sections of American capitalism.

It is significant that the decision was written by Judge Taft, that fat and faithful friend of big capital and that Justices Holmes, Brandeis, McReynolds, who cling to the traditions of the competitive period of American capitalism, dissented.

The capitalist press is practically a unit in welcoming this decision. It assures them of a curtailment of the restrictions which the franchise places upon big capitalism and places them in a more favorable position in relation to the professional politicians of the capitalist parties.

For the workers the decision is one more significant sign that American capitalism is strengthening its hold on the suppressive machinery of the state, organizing it so that in the hands of its henchmen it can be mobilized against the masses with the least possible difficulty.

This increase of the power in the hands of the executive is the more dangerous for the American working class in that it comes at a time when the labor movement has made but the barest beginnings in building a labor party to fight for its interests against the centralized power of capitalism.

The Worker (Communist) Party of America alone is carrying on the struggle for a labor party with its base in trade unions and other organizations of the workers. The decision of the supreme court confirms with an accuracy characteristic of reaction all we have said about the necessity for American centralizing all its struggles in a powerful party of its own.

MANY INDUSTRIES SHOW BIGGER OUT-PUT WITH FEWER MEN EMPLOYED

The remarkable increase in productivity per man-hour in American industry since 1914 is again emphasized in a U. S. department of labor study of the cement, leather, flour and sugar-refining industries.

"Of the 8 industries studied so far," says the department, "one—the automobile industry—has shown an increase in man-hour output for the period 1914-1925 of over 200%; 6 industries have shown increases ranging from 25% to 60%, while in the boot and shoe industry the increase has been 16.5%, which is somewhat below the average."

Cement Industry.

Workers in the cement industry in 1925, the report shows, produced 57.8% more per man-hour of work than in 1914. It says: "This industry has been favored by a tremendous increase in the demand for its product during the past 4 years, so that it has undergone considerable expansion, a situation which is usually favorable to increasing output per man-hour. Conditions in the leather industry are practically the reverse of this, for there has been a steady decline in leather production since 1923 and not very much of an increase in recent years over 1914. Yet in spite of this situation the output per man-hour in the leather industry in 1925 was 28.2% greater than in 1924, while a 5-year average, 1921-1925, shows an even larger increase—34%."

In flour milling the output per man-hour was 39% greater in 1925. In sugar refining the 1925 output per man-hour was 27.3% above 1914, but in the postwar years 1919 to 1920 it was 20% below that level.

In the leather industry 1925 production stood 13.6% above 1914, but the industry employed 11.4% fewer workers. In 1924, with 14% fewer workers, there was produced 15.2% more leather than in 1914, an increase of 34% in labor productivity. The average working week in the industry has declined from about 57 hours in 1914 to 51½ in 1923.

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During strikes, workers are in an especially militant and rebellious mood. They are then highly receptive of revolutionary ideas. It is then above all that they can and must be taught the full implications of their struggle. To rouse the class consciousness of the workers and to educate them to understand the class struggle and the historic mission of the working class is always a first consideration in strike strategy.

Strikes are of many kinds and characters. Losovsky lists 13 types, as follows: Spontaneous, organized, offensive, defensive, solidarity, intermittent, local, district, industrial, general, international, economic, political. Others might be mentioned. The character of the strikes in a given country or period is determined by the state of its capitalist system.

Three broad types of strikes are to be noted in the course of development of a capitalist system. The first is the series of desperate upheavals, animated by confused objectives, typical of countries in which capitalism is just beginning to grow, such as the Chartist movement in England, the early French strikes, the strikes in modern colonial countries, etc.

The second type is the organized craft or industrial

PROBLEMS OF ILLINOIS LABOR

LEADERS OF STATE LABOR MOVEMENT CONTINUE TO THE RIGHT AT HIGH SPEED

SECOND ARTICLE.

In his report to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention held at Streator, Ill., recently, President Walker painted a rather dismal picture of the future of labor while at the same time stating, which he undoubtedly thought rather gratifying, that there had been fewer labor disputes in the state during the last year than previously—only 84 strikes throughout the state, whereas in 1917 there were 282, in 1918 there were 267 and in 1920 there were 254. He said nothing of the fact that fewer labor disputes in this instance signify a failure by organized labor to utilize the favorable situation for aggressive organization activities. The losses sustained by the various unions, both in membership and organized positions, during this period were completely ignored by him. President Walker predicted a period of decline in the industrial activities for the future, but without suggesting any measures whereby labor could fortify itself or giving the slightest lead for militant fight against the open shop, which is again threatening the unions.

In this same report President Walker also claimed that there had been less injunctions during the past year because of the injunction limitation bill. Yet injunctions have been issued against the Chicago Retail Clerks' Union by the notorious Dennis E. Sullivan, who also imposed fines and prison penalty upon members of that union for picketing and declared the injunction limitation act unconstitutional. An injunction has been issued against the culinary crafts, covering some 150 Chicago restaurants, prohibiting any efforts of organization. An injunction has been issued against the machinists on strike in Chicago, not to mention the fact that some fifty members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were thrown into prison to serve various terms for maintaining their union rights against an injunction in 1924. While many resolutions have been adopted against such usurpation of power by the courts, the labor leadership of Illinois did nothing to keep these labor prisoners out of jail save to beg the good friend of capital, Governor Small, for a pardon. Governor Small, of course, lived up to his oath and his pledge to the republican party program and this back-door politics gained nothing for the workers, while it certainly strengthened the employers.

On the question of the injunction the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention resolved, "That the campaign of education shall be continued to enlighten our membership and the decent citizens of our state as to its dire possibilities." These possibilities are well recognized by the organized capitalists and their tools, the injunction judges. They are taking advantage of it, while the labor leaders completely fail to measure up to the requirements of the situation.

Free Books.
The convention further voted for free text books for schools, better salary for factory inspectors, better and more compensation laws. It voted support for the retail clerks, attempted to terrify the employers with their unfair lists, and voted to support the new tax amendment to the constitution, which has already been adopted by both houses of the state and will be submitted to a referendum at the elections November 2. Support was

expressed for these quite worthy, and quite harmless objects, while speeches were made every day for the union label.

One real issue, that of organizing unorganized workers, came up and was slightly discussed, but the net result was merely the adoption of a resolution relative to the automobile industry resolving to "look for the union garage shop card."

In its attitude towards relations with or the sending of a labor delegation to the Soviet Republics, the reactionary leadership became particularly revealed. It attempted to place the Soviet Republic on a parallel with the fascist dictatorship, which exists by the foul murder of thousands of workers and destruction of their organizations.

Drift to Right.

STEP by step, the Illinois State Federation of Labor has during recent years gone completely to the right. It has made a considerable swing since 1919, when Duncan McDonald became its president for one year. Subsequently, John Walker stamped the state as candidate for governor on the farmer-labor party ticket at the same time that Len Small was put on the unfair list by the Central Labor Council at Kankakee. Now the turn is completed and the union leadership has formed a solid alliance with the stinking, corrupt Len Small machine.

This leadership gave full endorsement to Frank L. Smith, so-called friend of labor, prior to the exposure of the hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed for his campaign by the utilities corporations. The exposure proved a concrete example of the outright buying of political candidates of the old parties by the big capitalist corporations. Incidentally, it also laid bare one of the greatest combinations of big business, dirty politics, and crime all united to perpetuate and strengthen the capitalist system. The choice of the Illinois labor leadership was the alliance with this combination, through Frank L. Smith and Governor Small, to the Crowe-Barrett organization, notorious for its labor union busting activities, for its violent gunplay and election sleaze.

Maintain Alliance.
The exposure, however, has not as yet brought the repudiation of this alliance or the endorsement made. On the contrary, several of the leaders insisted on and actually attempted to maintain their endorsement, but it met with such strong opposition from the Brennan and beer supporters who had become strengthened and encouraged by the growing dislike for the once celebrated Volstead act and wanted to promote their own choice. The situation shortly before the recent State Federation convention held possibilities of a conflict within the leadership between these two forces. But the lid was clamped on tight. A compromise had been effected based on the endorsement of candidates for the Illinois legislature only.

The Moribund Progressive Party.
The Illinois Progressive Party attempted to hold a conference simultaneously with the convention. It received little support. They are the remnants of the LaFollette movement, which once had labor endorsements galore. Parley Parker Christensen is their nominee for U. S. senator. They are now so few that they have nothing to lose, and yet they did not have enough guts to make a fight for their candidate as against the corrupt twins of "slush fund" fame. There is little hope of any political lead being given

by this group for a real progressive movement, even though several of its supporters claim sympathy for the idea of a labor party.

No Signs of Progress.
The course of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and its leadership shows no sign of learning from the experience of the movement. The period of "prosperity" has by no means been taken advantage of. Instead of strengthening the movement, it has, generally speaking, become weakened. The policies of the state movement once going toward the progressive direction have undergone a complete turn and are now proceeding backward. The Decatur convention in 1922 was the beginning of the backward change.

The Streator convention reached the peak of reaction. Although a large delegation was present, labor from the basic industries was conspicuous by its absence. Nothing touching the

vital needs of the movement was given the slightest chance to come before the gathering and only once were the delegates stirred and rose to their feet, namely, when the resolution granting a wage increase to the president and secretary-treasurer from \$5,000 a year to \$6,500 was carried.

Yet there is nothing dismal about the picture presented. Conditions of today are not the same tomorrow. The period of capitalist imperialism, bribing of the labor bureaucracy divides the rank and file and the reactionary leadership. At any rate, the needs of the labor movement become ever more outstanding and will also become clear to the rank and file members.

THE present weakness of the trade unions just makes so much more necessary a revival of the militancy of the past, while it also holds the possibilities of the left wing movement of the future if every issue which presents itself is properly capitalized.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

selves while at the same time helping to prevent the workers from doing anything that would seriously endanger the existing order.

WHEN the American workers are driven by the cruel slave-driver necessity to organize politically in a mass labor party, when the sheep dogs of capitalism can no longer hold them in the folds of the two capitalist parties, then our Greens and our Walkers will follow the flock, but only to lead them into another fold. At the same time, however, the revolutionary wing of the labor movement, represented in all countries by the Communist Party, is on the job and contesting every inch of the way with the labor traitors. While the latter tell the workers that co-operation with capitalism is the best policy for the workers, the Communists point out that too much co-operation with capitalism has left the workers enslaved and that only a break with the capitalist system will free labor from the chains that now bind it, that until this system is overthrown this world will be a huge prison where the body and soul of humanity is fettered to the chariot of greed.

SINCERE but weak-spirited individuals despair of human progress when they see this selling of labor go on year after year. It is not hard to find a man who was formerly active in the radical movement expressing the belief that nothing can be done for the working class, that they are not worth bothering with. Some of these people are now well-to-do. Some are on the bum. One of the latter walked into the office a few days ago. He is now selling razor-blade sharpeners. "The workers are not worth saving," he remarked. A member of the staff replied that our visitor found them worth shaving.

THERE is a lot of philosophy buried here. Evidently this man threw himself into the movement at one time with the consoling thought that he was going to help save the workers. For himself, perhaps he needed no salvation. He could get along fairly well under capitalism. There is no reason why a good soapboxer should not sell Florida or Los Angeles real estate,

start a religion or become a chiropractor. But this particular person found the workers receptive to his message when their bellies were empty, but when they had something to fill them with they went to a burlesque show or took a girl to the movies, while the evangelistic soapboxer was developing a nice dose of bronchitis on the street corner, or watching the cockroaches in some filthy jail.

FOR a while the martyr spirit prevailed, but at last the spiritual bone cracked and our evangelist began to hate the working class. And here we find him, either rolling around in his Chrysler or selling snake oil to the citizens of Madison street, whose stomachs are massaged none too kindly by the bars and darts of alley moonshine. He has lost all hope, he is another unit of human wreckage that goes down in the struggle. But what about the successful ex-radical who loses faith? Where is his compensation? Happiness is an elusive fairy, but it is very questionable if those who have lost the only worthwhile purpose in life can be compensated by money for the loss.

SEVERAL columns could be written on the baffling question: Why do some people follow the thorny path that leads to physical suffering without either the prospect or desire to better their own material conditions? The few have been persecuted in all ages because they refused to accommodate themselves to the legal class requirements of the rulers of the day. Yet the masses, who either ignored their trials or joined their masters in persecuting them, were the beneficiaries of their sufferings. Thus progress hobbles along.

PARADOXICAL tho it may seem to many, days of prosperity are not days of mental ease for the radical—under capitalism. Those are the days that try souls. It takes more than the spirit of an evangelist or an anti-vaccinationist to stand up under the spectacle of a labor leader driving a rivet into the keel of a capitalist battleship or another labor leader buying orange groves in Florida with the money of union members, either freely given or involuntarily, with the consoling thought that as long as they were getting theirs they could afford to let him have ten times more. A knowledge of history is what will keep you from flying off your base and out of the abyss of pessimism, from which, like hell, there is no redemption.

DETROIT, Oct. 29.—Charles Kirkpatrick, former Sunday school superintendent of McGregor, Mich., today faced a prison term of from one to five years following his conviction last night on a charge of violating the Mann act. He will be sentenced Saturday.

Kirkpatrick was found guilty after Ruby Bopra, 18-year-old maid servant in his home, told of their elopement to Chicago where she said they lived as man and wife.

INJUNCTION USE IS DENOUNCED BY W. P. CANDIDATES

Labor Party Is the Only Solution

(Continued from page 1)

organization and to the right of unions to strike and picket. We favor the complete abolition of this evil of injunctions in industrial disputes. We have urged workers to completely nullify the injunction by mass picketing and to kill injunctions in the same method in which the industrial Court Act was killed by similar action of the progressive miners of Kansas.

Need Labor Party.
"2. We absolutely favor the enactment of an anti-injunction bill by the state legislature, limiting the power of the courts to issue injunctions in trade and labor disputes. We will do everything in our power to help every movement of the workers for the passage of such legislation; at the same time we take the liberty of pointing out that not until labor participates in independent political action thru the establishment of a labor party will it be insured against such vicious measures by the courts and by the capitalist representatives against workers on strike."

"The present arrests and brutality of the police against the cloakmakers of New York points to the necessity of cleaning out of office the capitalist politicians and doing away with the futile policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies which has done nothing to abate the evil of injunctions and stop the policy of police persecutions against strikers."

"With every assurance that we will do all in our power to wipe out the injunctions against labor, we are

"Sincerely yours,
"Ben Gitlow, candidate for governor; Franklin P. Gill, lieutenant governor; Juliet Stuart Poynter, comptroller; Belle Robbins, attorney general; Wm. F. Dunne, U. S. senator; Boris Lifshitz, 6th A. D. C., Manhattan; Rebecca Grecht, 8th A. D. C., Manhattan; Julius Codrington, 12th A. D. C., Manhattan; Abraham Markoff, 18th A. D. C., Manhattan; Charles Krumboltz, 13th A. D. C., Manhattan; Alexander Trachtenberg, 14th A. D. C., Manhattan; Elmer T. Allison, 15th A. D. C., Manhattan; Wm. W. Weinstein, 20th A. D. C., Manhattan; Elias Marks, 3rd A. D. C., Bronx; Isidore Steiner, 4th A. D. C., Bronx; Chas. Zimmerman, 5th A. D. C., Bronx; Joseph Boruchowitz, 7th A. D. C., Bronx; Moissaye J. Olgin, 23rd A. D. C., Bronx; George Primoff, 6th A. D. C., Kings; Samuel Nealin, 14th A. D. C., Kings; Fannie Warshawsky, 23rd A. D. C., Kings; Bertram D. Wolfe, 10th C. D., Kings; Morris Rosen, 7th S. D., Kings."

SUNDAY SCHOOL HEAD FACES SENTENCE FOR MANN ACT VIOLATION

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STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE II THE STRIKE.

STRIKES, even when small and weak, constitute a break of the workers with capitalism. They are a living refutation of the time-worn conservative trade union slogan that the interests of capital and labor are identical. They are expressions of the irreconcilable quarrel between the workers and the employers over the division of the workers' products. They are skirmishes in the great class war, forshadowings of the final struggle which will abolish capitalism.

During strikes, workers are in an especially militant and rebellious mood. They are then highly receptive of revolutionary ideas. It is then above all that they can and must be taught the full implications of their struggle. To rouse the class consciousness of the workers and to educate them to understand the class struggle and the historic mission of the working class is always a first consideration in strike strategy.

Strikes are of many kinds and characters. Losovsky lists 13 types, as follows: Spontaneous, organized, offensive, defensive, solidarity, intermittent, local, district, industrial, general, international, economic, political. Others might be mentioned. The character of the strikes in a given country or period is determined by the state of its capitalist system.

Three broad types of strikes are to be noted in the course of development of a capitalist system. The first is the series of desperate upheavals, animated by confused objectives, typical of countries in which capitalism is just beginning to grow, such as the Chartist movement in England, the early French strikes, the strikes in modern colonial countries, etc.

The second type is the organized craft or industrial

strike, typical of the period of strong capitalist growth and development (pre-war Europe and present day United States), when the workers strike for modest demands in the vain hope of permanently improving their conditions within the framework of the capitalist system.

The third type is the revolutionary mass strike, typical of a declining capitalist system, such as the post-war strikes in Germany and the British general strike, when the workers, more or less clearly, seek to destroy the capitalist system and to set up a proletarian order of society. The first period produces semi-revolutionary unions, the second period reformist unions, and the third period revolutionary unions.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STRIKES.
Marx says, "Every economic struggle is a political struggle." This is profoundly true, for even the smallest strikes have their political causes and consequences. But the degree of the political character of strikes varies. Whereas strikes in the period of a declining capitalism are highly political (such as the German general strike during the Kapp Putsch), those in the present day United States, though fast taking on a political complexion, still are predominantly economic.

The employers are more and more giving a political character to strikes, especially those in key industries and during crises by using all branches of their state power against the workers. Thus an imperative phase of our strike strategy must be to develop a political consciousness and activity among the workers in their struggles.

A prime objective of ours is to clarify the aims of the present scattered, blind strikes of the workers, to raise them above purely economic ends, and to unite them all into a broad political attack against the entire capitalist system. Consequently, we must fight for a break with the old capitalist parties and utilize every strike to further the movement for the creation of a mass political party of the workers, the labor party.

This course brings us into violent conflict with the conservative trade union bureaucracy, who refuse to recognize the growing political character of strikes, and to arm

the workers with the necessary consciousness and political organizations for the struggle. The policy of the right wing union leaders to keep our strikes on a purely economic basis disarms the workers and is fatal to success in the struggle.

The experience in the British General strike, where the leaders stubbornly refused to recognize the political character of the strike even when the capitalists were using the whole governmental power against the workers, sufficiently signals this danger and the necessity for arousing the workers to conscious political action and organization.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.
The bitter experience of the British workers in their recent general strike raises sharply again the question of the part to be played in working class strike strategy by the general strike. The conservatives, who flagrantly betrayed the British strike, are shouting in all keys that the general strike is useless, that it cannot be employed effectively in the struggle against capitalism.

But such reasoning is fallacious. These reformists, who are opposed on principle to directly attacking capitalism, have always rejected such a drastic weapon as the general strike and are only too eager to seize the slightest pretext to discredit it. In reality, the general strike is one of the most powerful of the workers' weapons. But it must be used judiciously and courageously.

The first necessity for its correct use is an understanding of its full revolutionary implications. When the workers of a given country in a deep crisis, as in Great Britain, declare a general strike in all the key and basic industries it constitutes a direct challenge to the ruling class and its state. Inevitably the latter will use against it all its armed forces: the army, the police, the fascist organizations, etc.

Those at the head of the general strike must realize beforehand that the capitalists will employ these violent methods to break the strike, and they must be prepared to counter such methods by mobilizing the full political power of the workers for the struggle. Especially they must seek to win over or neutralize the army.

Woe be to the general strike if it is headed by reformist leaders who refuse to recognize its political character, or by syndicalist visionaries who believe it can be won simply by the strikers folding their arms. In either case the capitalists will tear the strike to pieces and administer a crushing defeat to the workers. The general strike is no toy. It is a revolutionary weapon of the first order.

Working class strategists, including those of the most courageous type, must learn to use the general strike judiciously. The danger when conservatives head a general strike movement is that they will first choke back its development and then betray it when it occurs in spite of them. A danger in the use of the general strike weapon by left wing leaders is that they in their eagerness to fight capitalism, will call the workers out when the latter do not understand the issues at stake or are not prepared to fight to the end for them.

Many examples could be cited of the latter tendency. In France, for example, during the heyday of French Syndicalism (1910-14) several general strikes were called in support of trade demands of individual unions. At first the workers struck fairly well, more as a matter of discipline than anything else, but after a few experiences of this kind they became "strike-tired" and refused to respond to the periodic general strike calls, with disastrous results to the unions. The I. W. W. has made similar mistakes in this country, by calling out the workers in support of demands which they did not understand or feel keenly interested in.

Another left wing mistake is to call indeterminate general strikes when strikes for a specified term would be the proper policy. Typical examples of this error were the Seattle general strike and the national strike to free Tom Mooney. In both these cases highly successful protest or demonstration general strikes for a certain period of time could have been carried through. But the mistake was made of calling the strikes for an indefinite period, with the result that they collapsed, the workers not being interested enough to put up such sustained struggles.

(To be continued)